Bifilar pancake coil overunity experiment

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I do not claim anything because it may be not right, this all is only a conjecture. Bifilar coils create charge, and there may be not much current, creating a charge itself has no Lenz effect back. What this additional charge supposed to do, is to make the back-emf wider. The actual moving of electrons during induction is caused by the electrons orbiting the nuclea of the atoms. These orbiting electrons are also the reason that makes magnetic field asymmetric, that is, it has two poles, and every asymmetric field can do work. These electrons don't fall to the nucleus when doing work, which may be a source of overunity.

I don't see any inaccuracies that can make the result principally different, but with things like that nothing is confirmed before someone replicates it, also there is nothing that can be proven without replication, replication is the only way to find out what really happened and what the results were. So please replicate this experiment.

In the calculations below, the positive part of the graph is considered to be the input, and the negative part when there was no power supplied from the outside, is considered to be the output. The power used by the coil at every moment of time is the voltage on it multiplied by the current through it. The output power is the power on the resistor in the LR circuit during the back-emf. Only the power of the coil was calculated, there certainly was no overunity in the whole circuit, the consumption of power of the circuit was hugely greater than the power output measured, and no excess energy was generated whatsoever.

I'm really sorry that on the figure 3 below there is Arduino, not the signal generator. The experiment below was done using the Ne555 generator, but later i tried to have shorter pulses, so i changed things and now i have no device left, all is disassembled, but except the 555 generator, the circuit on that figure is exactly how it was during the experiment.

I have a 6 meter audio cable, i used to think that it is a headphones cable, but i don't remember where i got it or what it is. It is like a headphones cable, it consists of two coaxial cables in parallel, but it is thicker than a normal headphones cable, and it is covered with rubber. The pancake coil on the figure 2 used in the experiment below, was made of that cable. Its diameter is 160 mm and it has 17 turns. A bifilar coil was made of both coaxial cables, so it is like two bifilar pancake coils one on another, and these two pancake coils are connected in series. The coil had no core.

The real resistances of the resistors were R2 983 ohms and R3 99.4 ohms. As you can see on the figure 1 below, a floating scope was used, i could do that because i measured that there was no connection between the power supply ground and the oscilloscope ground. Be very careful when using a floating scope, and if there is any possibility that the circuit ground may be connected to the oscilloscope, connect the oscilloscope in another way.

The oscilloscope time scale was 5 us. The figure 4 below is the original photo of the oscilloscope screen, and the figure 5 is that photo enhanced with gimp. Channel 2 is up and channel 1 is below, channel 2 is inverted. The scale of channel 1 was 50 mV and the scale of channel 2 was 500 mV. The figure 6 below is that screen drawn in gschem, the following is the content of the sch file.

```
v 20130925 2
L 60500 42400 60800 41900 3 0 0 0 -1 -1
L 60800 41900 61200 41700 3 0 0 0 -1 -1
L 61200 40500 61500 41000 3 0 0 0 -1 -1
L 61500 41000 62000 41300 3 0 0 0 -1 -1
L 62000 41300 62400 41400 3 0 0 0 -1 -1
L 62400 41400 63800 41500 3 0 0 0 -1 -1
L 60500 39900 61200 40000 3 0 0 0 -1 -1
L 61200 40000 61200 39000 3 0 0 0 -1 -1
L 60300 41500 64000 41500 3 0 0 0 -1 -1
L 60300 39000 64000 39000 3 0 0 0 -1 -1
```

The squares of the grid in gschem are 100 units wide and 100 units wide. The 5 us time scale means that the time period of the unit is 10 ns. The scale of channel 1 was 50 mV, considering the 10x attenuation of the oscilloscope probes, the channel 2 unit was 1 mV. The channel 2 scale was 500 mV, thus the channel 2 unit was 10 mV. The frequency was 30.303 kHz. The following python script was used to calculate using the gschem file.

```
import sys

#Time for a gschem unit in ns
XU = 10.0
#Voltage for a gschem unit for ch 1 in mV
YU1 = 1.0
#Voltage for a gschem unit for ch 2 in mV
YU2 = 10.0
#Resistor 1 resistance in ohms
R1 = 983.0
#Resistor 2 resistance in ohms
R2 = 99.4
#Frequency in Hz
F = 30303.0

if (len(sys.argv) < 2):
    print ("\nUsage: python pancake3.py sch_file\n")
    sys.exit()
f = open(sys.argv[1], "r")
lines = []
for s in f:
    l = []
    i1 = -1
    if (s[0] != "L"): continue
    for j in range(0, 5):
       if (i1 == len(s)): break
       i0 = i1 + 1
       i1 = i0 + s[i0:].find(" ")
       if (s[i0:].find(" ") == -1): i1 = len(s)
       if (j and s[i0:i1].isdigit()): l.append(int(s[i0:i1]))
    lines.append([l[0], l[1], l[2], l[3]])
f.close()
```

```
y0 = lines[len(lines) - 2][1]
x0 = lines[0][0]
i1 = i2 = 0
lines.pop();
lines.pop();
for i in range(0, len(lines)):
    if (lines[i][1] <= y0):
        i1 = i
        break
for i in range(0, len(lines)):
    if (lines[i][0] == x0):
        i2 = i
ilist = lines[0 : i1]
olist = lines[i1 : i2]
ch2list = lines[i2 : ]
x0 = ilist[0][0]
for i in range(0, len(ilist)):
    ilist[i][0] -= x0
    ilist[i][2] -= x0
    ilist[i][1] -= y0
    ilist[i][3] -= y0
x0 = olist[0][0]
for i in range(0, len(olist)):
    olist[i][0] -= x0
    olist[i][2] -= x0
    olist[i][1] = y0 - olist[i][1]
    olist[i][3] = y0 - olist[i][3]
x0 = ch2list[0][0]
y0 = ch2list[len(ch2list) - 1][3]
for i in range(0, len(ch2list)):
    ch2list[i][0] -= x0
    ch2list[i][2] -= x0
    ch2list[i][1] -= y0
    ch2list[i][3] -= y0
ilast = ilist[len(ilist) - 1][2]
olast = olist[len(olist) - 1][2]

i1 = i2 = 0
e = 0.0
for t in range(0, ilast, 10):
    if (t >= ilist[i1][2]): i1 += 1;
    if (t >= ch2list[i2][2]): i2 += 1;
    lx1 = float(ilist[i1][2] - ilist[i1][0])
    ly1 = float(ilist[i1][3] - ilist[i1][1])
    dx1 = float(t - ilist[i1][0])
    r1 = abs(dx1 / lx1)
    dy1 = ly1 * r1
    lx2 = float(ch2list[i2][2] - ch2list[i2][0])
    ly2 = float(ch2list[i2][3] - ch2list[i2][1])
    dx2 = float(t - ch2list[i2][0])
    r2 = abs(dx2 / lx2)
    dy2 = ly2 * r2
    ilr = (ch2list[i2][1] + dy2) * YU2 / R1
    vlr = (ilist[i1][1] + dy1) * YU1
    plr = ilr * vlr / 1000
    pr = vlr * vlr / R2 / 1000
    pl = plr - pr
    e += pl
#Energy in uJ
e *= XU / 10 / 1000000
```

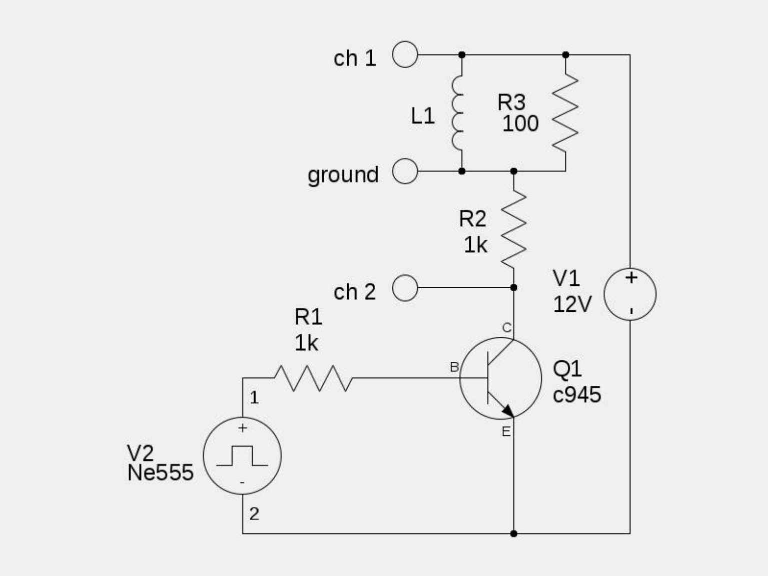
```
print("Input power was %.3f uW" % (F * e))

i1 = 0
e = 0.0
for t in range(0, olast, 10):
    if (t >= olist[i1][2]): i1 += 1;
    lx1 = float(olist[i1][2] - olist[i1][0])
    ly1 = float(olist[i1][3] - olist[i1][1])
    dx1 = float(t - olist[i1][0])
    r1 = abs(dx1 / lx1)
    dy1 = ly1 * r1
    vlr = (olist[i1][1] + dy1) * YU1
    pr = vlr * vlr / R2 / 1000
    e += pr
#Energy in uJ
e *= XU / 10 / 1000000
print("Output power was %.3f uW" % (F * e))
```

The output of that python script using the gschem file above, was the following.

```
Input power was 3.888 uW
Output power was 7.896 uW
```

phlogister
https://archive.org/details/bpcoe


ch 1
L1
R3
100
ground
R2
1k
ch 2
V1
12V
R1
1k
C
B
E
Q1
c945
1
2
V2
Ne555